TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1853.

"THE LAST OF THE ROMANS."-Our readers are indebted to-day to the New York Post for History. This chapter comprises a sketch of the life and character of NATHANIEL MACON, of North Carolina, a man who filled a large and inportant in the Union of Saturday: space in he public councils from a very early period in our Government down to a comparatively recent one. Mr. MACON was a very remarkable man, and he was a type of the simplicity, honesty, London to assume the duties of his mission. a native. Scarcely ever did any one of our earlier legislative statesmen exert so decided an influence in shaping the course of the Government in its foreign relations as he; and during the citical and important years preceding the war of 1812, and the several missions confided to their charge." through all the trying exigencies in which this opinions, ever frankly expressed, were always looked mission and other political matters: for in England with peculiar solicitude, as affording State, as an example for all who would serve their glad of it, for his own sake, as well as for that of the country honorably, and give dignity, purity, and the delineation. We have read nothing for a long

RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE MINIS-TER RESIDENT FROM BREMEN

school book in the country.

time with more pleasure or a deeper interest; and,

We take pleasure in inserting in our columns the sub joined speech, delivered by Hon. R. SCHLSIDEN on the occasion of his presentation in the character of Minister resident of the Republic of Bremen, on the 8th instant. Although territorially one of the smaller Powers of Europe, the Republic and free Hanseatic city of Bremen has important commercial relations with the United States. The step which that Government has now taken, in sending a Minister resident to this country, with a view at once to extend that commercial intercourse and to consolidate and strengthen the cordial understanding existing between the two Governments, will be regarded with interest and gratification by our citizens. It will be perceived that the address of the Bremen Envoy indicates a cordial sympathy with the institutions of our country. We learn that the remarks of the President in reply to the address, though extemporaneous, were of the most cordial character, and conceived in very happy and appropriate terms .- Union.

Mr. PRESIDENT: The Senate of the Republic and free Hanseatic city of Bremen has honored me with a mis-sion to the Government of the United States in the character of their Minister resident. As it is expressed in my credentials, which I have the honor to deliver to your Excellency, the principal object of this mission is to contribute to the happily existing intimate commercial relations and friendly intercourse between the United States of America and the Republic of Bremen, and to maintain and develope them as much as possible; and my Government flatters itself that your Excellency will be animated by similar kind and friendly feelings towards

Germanic Confederation, no port of Germany sustains as large an intercourse with America as herself. She is stripes, though not the stars, as the ensign of the large sister Republic on this side of the scene. It was to Part Republic on this side of the ocean. It was to Bre-

American produce to Europe, and especially to Bremen.

The existing friendly relations between the two countries are founded on great mutual national interests; and, though this large and powerful Republic does not require tee, with unimportant amendments, were then the assistance of a little one on the other side of the passed to a second reading by a large majority. ocean, I am sure your Excellency will nevertheless regard Bremen as a natural commercial confederate of the United States.

In beginning to-day to officiate as the representative of Bremen near the Government of your Excellency, I sire and endeavor to contribute to the best of my powers to make the mission with which I am honored the most advantageous for the interests of both countries.

INDIGNATION MEETING .- The Germans of Cincinnati held a great indignation meeting on Thursday evening, to anathematize a person known to them as Dr. Junghans. He is charged with having in 1849, when at Wurtemberg, in Germany, informed upon two of his countrymen who had visited that place as the agents of a revolutionary junta, with a view to incite its population to assist the upon his countrymen in the United States, of whose revolutionary movements against their native country be has given information to the Prussian Government. Neither of these charges, it is stated, was denied by the accused person, who confessed that he was no Republican in the American and European sense of the word, but was a Monarchist. The meeting resolved to burn him in effigy, and some thousand persons marched in procession to see the resolution carried into effect, amidst hisses and the clang of discordant music.

MINERAL WATERS .- Two new mineral springs of peculiar qualities and efficacy in Western Virginia have risen extensively in the public confidence within a year or two past. These are the Bath Alum and the Rockbridge Alum, both vary strongly impregnated with that and perhaps other salts. The latter place we hear very highly spoken of for its good accommodations and the healing virtues of its waters, of which the reputation is aiready so diffused that an extensive order has been received from Europe for its shipment to Liverpool.

SHEEP RAISING IN VIRGINIA .- It is stated there has been a larger number of sheep brought into Loudoun county, Virginia, this year than for several years past, and that there are now about 10,000 fine-wool sheep in Fairfax county, which number is being constantly increased. The great demand for wool has induced many of the Virginia farmers to pay more than usual attention to sheep grazing.

The mortality in the city of New York during the past week was again large. The number of deaths, as stated in the City Inspector's report, was 504, which of September next, if not claimed. is an increase of 26 on the previous week.

A friend at Baltimore writes that Gen. ARISTA, late President of Mexico, did not visit Baltimore last week, as was announced in one of the newspapers.

"Woman's Rights."-An exciting election contest was going on at last accounts for the representation of Clare, Ireland, in Parliament. Col. VANDELEUR is the conservative candidate, and a letter states that on the 25th uit. "Lady Grace Vandeleur, in person, canvassed the electors of Kilrush, and, from her ladyship's open carriage, addressed a large assemblage of electors on behalf of her husband. She was enthusiastically greeted by the populace, and so inspiring an incident must tend to a favorable

The United States mail steamer Hermann left New York on Saturday for Southampton and Bremen with 108 passengers and \$348,868 in specie.

THE DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

Whatever were the differences which arose be tween Mr. BUCHANAN and the EXECUTIVE in regard to the duties to be committed to him as Minister to England-and that there were some, which for a time threatened to cut his mission short, we suppose from so much concurrent testimony to have been the case—they appear to have been reconciled another chapter from Col. Benton's forthcoming at the meeting between the PRESIDENT and the MINISTER last week at Philadelphia. This we infer from the annexed evidently authorized article

"It is understood that the Hon. JAMES BUCHA-NAN, whose appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of St. James has already been announced, will soon proceed to and virtue of the Republican State of which he was learn also that the Hon. Messrs. Soule, of Louisiana, GADSDEN, of South Carolina, BORLAND, of Arkansas, GREEN, of Missouri, and BEDINGER, of Virginia, having nearly completed their preparatory arrangements, are about to proceed to their respective destinations to enter upon the duties of

. From unofficial but probably well-advised sources country was placed by the wars of Europe, his we add the subjoined paragraphs on the British

"THE ENGLISH MISSION .- The recent interviews be a reliable clue to the policy and intentions of Con- tween the President and Mr. Buchanan in Philadelphia, gress. Mr. Macon was a model republican, and and en route thence to New York, have ended in the dehis character is eminently valuable in a republican termination of Mr. B. to relent. We are exceedingly Government."

"Hon. EDMUND BURKE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE .- During perpetuity to our republican institutions. Colonel BENTON has drawn this portrait admirably, for his sentiments towards the Administration were developed. heart was in it; and every reader will be struck He is determined to pitch into it indirectly on all passing with the simplicity, clearness, force, and beauty of occasions. He, however, says, we hear, that he will not oppose it, though proposing at once to organize an opposition to the re-nomination of the present Executive, summoning to his aid in this work the Union party every as we know of hardly any thing in American where. He will give any amount of trouble to his old biography so worthy of the study of American friends, or he has lost the former cunning of his right youth, we could wish to see it inserted in every hand."-Evening Star of Saturday.

The following, apparently authentic, we copy from a Washington letter to the New York Times "MB. BUCHANAN AND THE ENGLISH MISSION .- The recent unfortunate difficulties which seemed likely to deprive the country of the services of the Hon. JAMES BU-CHANAN at the Court of St. James have been adjusted. President PIERCE had an interview with Mr. BUCHANAN at Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, the result of which was that Mr. B. signified his acceptance of the important

the necessary arrangements. "Of the terms of truce between Messrs. Marcy and Buchanan we are not, of course, authoritatively advised. We do know, however, that the Secretary of State \$1,804,770, and the exprt trade to \$1,581,763. has maintained his ground, insisting upon his own mode of arranging the diplomacy of the country, and providing the means of its conduct; and that Mr. Buchanan has served to the President alne. had the good sense to acknowledge, by his acceptance, the right of the Premier to direct and control the business of his department of the Executive Government."

JUDICIAL OFFICE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The subject of important changes in the Judiciary system of Massachusetts was ably debated on Thursday in the Constitutional Convention sitting at Boston. Among those who addressed the assembly (as we learn from the Boston Journal) were Messrs. GREENLEAF and PARKER, of Cambridge; Mr. CHOATE, of Boston; and Mr. Morton, of Taunton. These gentlemen opposed both of the proposed amendments. Mr. HALLETT opposed the amendment making the Judges elective by the people, Bremen as those entertained by your predecessors. ment making the Judges elective by the people, Though Bremen is one of the smallest States of the but was in favor of the amendment limiting the term of office to ten years for Judges of the Suin many regards like an American port; and even the banner of the ancient little Republic shows the same Court of Common Pleas. In Committee of the Whole the first amendment was rejected, and the men that the Government of this country directed the first American ocean steamer line. Bremen citizens are from about to add to this line two steamers, which, together with numerous American and Bremen sailing vessels, will convey active and valuable German emigrants by thousands to America, and take return cargoes of rejected by yeas 101, nays 227. The second, limiting the term of office, was rejected by 158 yeas to 160 nays. The resolves as reported by the committee, with unimportant amendments, were then The question on the final passage of the resolves is yet to be taken.

Glad are we to see that there is vet in the old can assure you, Mr. President, of my full confidence in the wisdom of your Government, and of my ardent deto resist the subversive tendencies of the times; and Bay State enough of sound conservative sense left we are especially glad to see one of the most thorough Democrats of the Convention, as we understand him to be, taking ground against that newfangled notion, the most prejudicial of all to public liberty, of submitting the selection of Judges to the hazards of periodical universal suffrage.

The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention finally decided on Friday not to insert a clause in Baden revolution. He is also charged with being a spy the new Constitution to prohibit a loan of the State

> The London Times of the 2d instant, in the article announcing its positive information that the Emperor of Russia had ordered his troops to cross the Pruth, alludes to the filling up of the Sulina mouth of the Danube, probably by alluvial deposites, and portant one of a right of way.

"This circumstance reminds us of the extreme import ance, both commercial and political, of re-opening the ancient mouth of the Danube from the elbow it makes at Rassova to the port of Kutschendii. The distance is only thirty miles, and more than half of that space is occupied by a navigable lake. A ship canal through this passag would cut off two hundred miles of intricate river navi gation, and place the outlet of the Danube far from the Russian frontier; it would also afford the greatest facilities to the trade with the Danubian ports, in which we same time to lay the sure foundation of a great and growhave a great and increasing interest. Experience has shown that these principalities and the adjacent countries which ship corn from other Turkish ports can compete

LOST BAGGAGE. - The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company advertise in the Commercial, published at Monroe, Michigan, a list of one hundred and ninety-four packages of unclaimed baggage. These packages consist of trunks, valises, chests, bandboxes, ox yokes, wagons, bedsteads, barrels, cupboards, even down the two countries. to a jug of boiled cider. They are to be sold on the 1st

The Legislature of New York did not terminate its ses-Assembly) took a recess for a day to attend the inauguration of the World's Exhibition

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT .- The Governor and day's pay, amounting to nearly \$500, towards the completion of the Washington Monument.

CURE OF THE BITE OF A RATTLESNAKE,-A southern medical journal says that a physician in Georgia was lately called to visit an aged negro woman who, eight hours previously, had been bitten in the ankle by a large rat-tlesnake. The leg was swelled to double the usual size and the pulse was feeble and thread-like. Corn whiskey was immediately administered, until two quarts had beer given, when slight signs of inebriation were discovered. wound was cupped for an hour, and also poulticed.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

We have files of paper from Vera Cruz to the 8th, and from the city of Mexico to the 2d instant,

The question of the boundary of New Mexico is a perpetual subject of discussion. The rumor that Colonel Gapspen, Minister Plenipotentiary had been instructed to offer a pecuniary indemniy to Mexico for the Mesilla Valley does not seem to givernuch satisfaction. Mexico appears thoroughly determined to claim the Mesilla Valley. Mr. Jalazar Harregui, phief of the Mexican Boundary Commission, has, we learn from the Trait D'Union, sent to the Supreme Government a long and interesting work on the subject, in which he maintains with great ability that the claim of Mexico to the territory in dispute is incontestible, and results from the stipulations of the treaty of Guadalupe. He says that he will resign his commission forthwith if the Mixican Government yields a single tittle to the pretensions of Gen. Lane. On the southern portion of the Republic, near Guat

mala, occurrences have recent taken place calculated to alarm the Mexican Government. In consequence of the disorders prevailing in Chiap's from intestine commotions several villages have an exed themselves to the Republic of Guatemala. Alread three thousand fugitives have passed over into Guatemala.

Santa Anna arrived at Tambaya on the 21st ultimo, where he was received with marked demonstrations of enthusiasm. In the evening he entire town was illuminated. Tacubaya, since it has become the residence of Santa Anna, is a sort of mniature Versailles, where Ministers assemble and official pouncils are held.

On the 16th ultimo Santa Ama issued a decree granting an amnesty to all the soldiers who became voluntary prisoners to the American army during the late war. The persons embraced in this decree are destined for the fron-tier States of the North, to serve in the army, and redeem by future good conduct their past offence. In consequence this decree the junta of qualification is changed to a junta of purification.

Rumors prevailed extersively in Mexico at one time of grave difficulties in the interior, and of important pronunciamientos at Guadaijara and other towns; but the "Universal" contradics them officially, and declares that unbroken tranquilty and peace exist in every part of the Republic.

According to the "gglo" the projects of farming the public revenues and crating a national bank, after undergoing renewed dicussion, have been definitively rejected. The same pper states that the commission appointed to modify thexisting territorial divisions of the Republic were unablito agree. Three different schemes were proposed, and geat diversity of opinion prevailed. especially in regard the division of Oajaca and Yucatan

A publication has ben made of the import and export trade of Mexico with the United States from 1829 to trust confided to him, and his determination to proceed 1851. It has fluctuaed greatly, and has in the main upon his mission at as early a day as will suffice to make steadily abated. In 129, for instance, the imports were \$5,926,761, and the xports \$2,231,151. In 1835 the former reached nine all a half millions and the latter nine millions; in 1851the importations had fallen to

The States are hereafor prohibited from granting na turalization papers to foeigners, the privilege being re-

Both the cholera and yllow fever prevail extensively at Vera Cruz. The forme exists likewise at Jalapa, but thus far has confined its ranges to the poorer classes.

I New Orleans Bee.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

FROM THE CHARESTON MERCURY. We have not been among those journalists who have

been ever ready to see only the threatening side of our relations with Mexico. Then has undoubtedly been some blustering on the side of ourneighbors; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the marauding expeditions of Canvarat have but just been checked; that a formidable invasion from Calfornia by a French adventurer has been the theme of regular remark for months past, with scarce a breath of disapproval; and that the Governor of New Mexico only in March last attempted to take military possession of a doubtful tract of country, to the projudice of the actual compants, if not the real own We are well assured that our Government has not favored any of these injurious aggressions; but at the existing Government of Mexico, if not hardly pushed, will be inclined to strengthen the relations of peace between the two countries. Such is the obvious interest of Mexico. and such is the interest of the United States. If it be easy to rake up causes of hostility, on the other hand it is not hard to find ample reasons for amity: and it will not be difficult to give them a force and vitality that will soon dissipate all unfriendly feelings. If we may judge from the language used; such is the spirit in which Gen. ALMONTE, the New Mexican Minister, enters upon his diplomatic duties at Washington. The sentiments expressed in his address on his official introduction to the Presi dent [heretofore published in this paper] are fair and apparently sincere, and considering that they represent the best interests of Mexico, and come from one of the highest of her statesmen, it is but justice to believe that they are spoken in good faith.

How, then, is this amity and mutual good understanding to be brought about? We answer, in the first place, by settling the boundary between the two countries in such a way as to leave no sense of injury in the mind of our neighbor. It is nearly certain that a practicable route to the Pacific on the Southern frontier cannot be obtained without passing into undisputed Mexican territory. The question of the right to the possession of the little corner in dispute becomes, therefore, exceedingly trifling, and may very well be made subservient to the far more im-

In the next place, our commercial intercourse with Mexico is capable of vast improvement, and every advance in this direction will tend to strengthen the relations of peace. The excise and import duties of that country are very heavy, and at the same time very unpreductive to the Government. Great part is absorbed in the process of collection. It only needs a thorough reform in this respect-a system of light duties carefully collected-to make Mexico independent in her treasury, and at the

Finally, there needs a systematic protection of foreign which ship corn from other tarkish ports can compete successfully with every other corn-growing nation. They are free from fiscal restrictions, and all that they require to advance with rapidity in wealth and civilization is peace and freedom of trade. With these conditions they would become the granary of Europe."

ers, not only as traders, but as miners, manufacturers, and agriculturists, so that there shall be no fear of introducing foreign capital into the country, and no doubt that the successful results of enterprise will be protected by law. ers, not only as traders, but as miners, manufacturers,

We see no serious obstacle in the way of these benefi cent objects, and we are sure that the Representative of the United States will go to Mexico disposed to use all his ability to calm every element of disturbance, and to give life to every element of peaceful union and progress in

TOMB OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN .- A dilapidated dark slab of stone, at the southwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets. Philadelphia, marks (or did a few years ago) the sion last week, as has been announced. One house (the spot where rest the remains of Bensamin and Desonati FRANKLIN; but you cannot see their grave nor read the inscription without scaling a high brick wall in violation of the law, or securing a good opportunity and the favor of the sexton, each of which is said to be attended with Legislature of Massachusetts have unanimously given one difficulty. So well-hidden is this grave, and so little frequented, that we have known many native Philadelphians of men's and women's estate who could not direct one to the locality where it may be found.

The Leesburg Washingtonian says: "Mr. ALBERT JANNEY, an estimable gentleman residing near the Quaker Meeting House in Londoun county, was kicked in the abdomen by one of his horses on Friday last, from the effects of which he died on Saturday. Mr. J. was a useful citizen, and highly respected by all who knew him. He In a day or two the patient was about her usual business. leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss."

THE EXHIBITION BANQUET AT NEW YORK.

The Managers of the Industrial Exhibition gave a complimentary entertainment on Friday evening, at the Metropolitan Hotel, to the Presi-dent of the United States and the Foreign Commissioners in attendance upon it. Some three or four hundred guests sat down to the dinner, including the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; Mr. GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury; Gen. CUSHING, Attorney-General of the United States; Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War; Senator CHASE, of Ohio; Sir CHARLES LYELL; Count SARTIGES, the French Minister; Baron GEROLT, the Prussian Minister: Hon. Messrs. EGERTON, sons of the Earl of Ellesmere; SIDNEY WEB-STER, Esq., Private Secretary of the President; Governor SEVMOUR, of New York; Gov. Coss. of Georgia; General WOOL; J. D. HOOVER, Marshal of the District of Columbia Rev. Dr. Spring, Com. Shubrick, Henry Grinnell, Mr. C. WENTWORTH DILKE, of the royal commission; Judge EDWARDS, OGDEN HOFFMAN, Esq., Judge OAKLEY, Rev. Dr. Knox, John Van Buren, Esq., W. W. Corcoran, Esq. A. C. FLAGO, Comptroller; GEORGE MATHER, British Consul-General for the Carolinas, and many other distinguished persons.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Esq., the President of the Asso ciation, presided. After the cloth was removed the following tonsta were given :

1. The President of the United States.

 The Senate of the United States.
 The Governments of Foreign Nations which have contributed to our Exhibition. 4. Prince Albert, the originator of the Great Industrial

5. The Foreign Commissioners who have honored us this day with their presence.
6. The Governor of the State of New York.

The Governors of our sister States.

The Commissioners from the other States of 9. The Fraternity of Nations.

10. The City of New York.
11. The Arts of Peace.

12. The Judiciary.
13. The Army and Navy of the United States. 14. The American Institute and its kindred Pioneers i the cause of American Industry. 15. The Press.

Mr. SEDGWICK introduced the toast to the President n a few happily-conceived remarks, in which he alluded to the sentiment of loyalty as one that was general and all-pervading, and spoke of the affection of AMERICANS for the Union in terms that drew forth great applause. The PRESIDENT responded as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen: In responding to the sentiment you have pronounced, my own thoughts, I con-fess, dwell upon a circumstance which mars—and, so far as I know, the only circumstance that does mar-the festivities of this joyous occasion. I allude to the illness and absence of Lord Ellesmere. Gratified as we all are that he came, how much has that gratification been enfamily graced and honored the inauguration of your Ex-

hibition by their presence.

I am sure I should hardly be excused if I were to fail here to refer to a gentleman who has paid to our country and countrymen many pleasant compliments—more, have sometimes thought, than we deserved—a gentleman who, if his reputation depended merely upon the cultiva-tion of science, would occupy a proud eminence among its devotees. But his fame rests upon a broader and ampier basis—upon this, that he has himself contributed largely to the amount of useful human knowledge. As an illustration of what this Exhibition was likely to do, I was very much impressed by what Sir Charles Lyell himself told me—that an eminent inventor and machinist discovered, upon visiting the workshops of Lowell, that while they accomplished in the working of iron in one hour what it takes us five to perform, yet in the outling of wood the advantage is just as great in favor of our ma-chinery; a striking fact, when it is remembered that the United States and England are now, with the wonderful application of steam, only nine or ten days aport. While we return our grateful acknowledgments to all the Govrnments and Nations here represented, do not all hearts units with me in the expression of the hope that the only rivalry which may ever spring up between them and us shall be the rivalry of carnest, determined, steady effort to promote the elevation of the race, and peace and good neighborhood among nations and men? [Applause.]

Mr. Sedowick reminded the company that the Paesi-

DENT was not there alone-there were gentlemen standing around him who assisted him in his arduous public duties, and who had also done them the honor to he present at their inauguration and at their festival. He then successively toasted Mr. GUTHRIE and Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. GUTHRIE said : Fellow-citizens, though I have been a public speaker for nearly forty years, I never was abashed before. What can one from the banks of the Ohio, a York has done more. Her commerce whitens every sea, drawing rich production from every land and every clime, mating this the great commercial emporium of the United States; and, in addition to this, by her Eric canal, her Ericand other railroads, she has penetrated westward the lakes and drawn the commerce of the West to her shors. And this is another evidence that Now York is a fittig place for the exhibition of the industry of the nashe now offers the Crystal Palace for the exhibition of the rorks of art and of industry; she invites all the na-tion of the earth, her sister States, to come here and exhibi their industry and their arts, in order that she may drat benefit from them, and they in like manner may drat benefit from her. New York is a peaceful city for one of her position and renown. New York must stand, and her example extend, until other cities and other Stats, fired by her example, shall direct their industry and interprise to win the same position and renown she has brained. Sir, where will New York be whilst they has ctained. Sir, where will New York be whilst they are eming up to her renown? Past your imaginations, a hudred years hence. The enterprise, the industry, the htegrity which have governed and ruled her merchins, preserved for that length of time, will give her two million of inhabitants. In viewing the industry of all natons, I am lost in wonder at what has been done here

of Wahas no business at this banquet. But is it true—
is it try that the soldier is deserving of nothing, or is
the rewse the fact? The soldier in the study of his professh learns the horrors of war. He learns how much i has sacrificed for his country, and calculates before and how much it will take to reduce this fortification | that, and sees the havor which war occasions. I then st that I can most cordially rejoice at this manifestationround me, and the increase of the prosperity of the Unit-those manifestations which bring togethe men frozevery civilized quarter of the globe to compare contributes held men together in the bands of brother hood. Ts earth was given to man for his being, and t advance t comfort of man should be the culminating point of han ambition. New York, for instance, is an example obrosperity resulting from the practice of the principle ofree trade; and this I hold to be the founda-

good fortune in the contest between mind and matter has also contributed to our advancement. But we have not yet reached the culminating point. The country is yet only in its boyhood. It has not arrived at man's estate, but, as it is, in the controversy—in the contest between mind and matter—we have attained a prominent place; and unless by a further exertion we provide the means of bringing together more closely these two extremes of our vastly extended country—the Atlantic and the Pacific—we cannot perhaps hold together. The Pacific slope must no longer be united to the Pacific ceast, nor must the Atlantic slope alone be united to the Atlantic coast. This uniting should be our greatest and first object, and it is to be brought about not by war, not by blood, but by the arts of peace. But I have already trespassed too long upon your patience, and, without attempting to apologize for this trespass or giving any explanation of what I have advanced, I must conclude, merely observing that I had no intention of passing censure upon the opinions that may be held by any person here. [Applause.]

The Chairman again rose and said: Gentlemen, you good fortune in the contest between mind and matter has

The CHAIRMAN again rose and said : Gentlemen, you have heard one soldier talk. I wish we had somebody here to explain the process by which a warrior is converted into an orator. If there were not so many nice observers around, "chiels among us taking notes," I might say something about the versatility of American genius, by which a gentleman, eminent for his literary talent, and who subsequently distinguished himself by his readiness to meet danger when it threatened his country, in the capacity of a soldier, afterwards retired when the trumpet beat a retreat to his private condition, and is tonight what in England they call the law officer of the Crown. The toast I give you is, "Attorney General Cushing."

CUSHING."

Mr. CUSHING said, in reply: Mr. President and gentlemen, in response to your call I may be pardoned in submitting a reflection, a single reflection, upon that which constitutes the pre-eminence of an occasion like the present. It is true, sir, that peace hath her victories no less than war, and as yesterday we witnessed; to-night we here assemble to honor one of the triumphs of peace. [Applause.] The Chief Magistrate of this Republic, a man who I may be pardoned for saying in presence of representatives of constitutional monarchies of Europe; I say a man who, to the contrary to what has been said there, does not reign, but governs, who has the actual as well as the titular power invested by the free choice of the people of the United States—I say a man so high placed would not leave his official duties for an occasion like this but that he was to be present, not at the temple of Bellona, but at a temple raised to a deity unknown to the ancient mythology—to the commendation of the orthe ancient mythology—to the commendation of the or-namental and the useful arts of life. It was not to ascend to the capital leading in triumph conquered nations with the trophies of their dishonor at his back that the President of the United States honored this occasion with his presence, but to appear at the head of that great procession with the representatives of the nations of the earth, convened together in the brotherhood of peace, of science, and of art, to do honor to the common spirit of immortality which belongs to all that is god-like in nature. [Cheers.] Sir, we have thus seen some of the elements of victory that belong to peace; and yet, to do justice to my own thoughts, I cannot admit that there are not even in war, as contrasted with peace, much, I might say most, of the elements of the highest exercise for the human intellect. For I know no one thing which requires more cleverness in art, a more profound ac-quaintance with science, which more testifies to the geius of man than that great instrument of war, a ship of-the-line fully equipped for battle. I say I know not another thing to compare with this, except perhaps a regular army, with its trained and disciplined men pre-pared for battle, with its equipments; with all that hu-man genius can invent for that great struggle which is lestined to end the battle-field. I must say, to do justice to my own thoughts, that while I pay honor to the arts of peace, I must do so with a reservation for those arts which belong to the strength, the safety, the dignity of every great people; for if it is true sometimes that there is force in reason, it is always true that there is reason in force. But I think I have derived the sincerest, the happiest gratification from this great congress of science and commerce, and from witnessing it where it belongs to, where it was almost necessary that it should be—in the city of New York; for, while I will not allow to New York the sole right to the monopoly of commerce in these United States, it seems as though nature destined her for has a vast influence in creating the prosperity of the At-lantic States, that if you were to take a map and place a rule along at the points of the coast, that at every space of one hundred miles, commencing at the extreme east and from that to the extreme west, you find the elements and from that to the extreme west, you find the elements of a great commercial city. But with that remarkable fact that has given rise to the cities along the coast, there is another remarkable fact which has also a great influence. It is, that the ridge of the Alleghanies, commencing at the extreme northeast and reaching its culminating point in the Granite State, from which your President comes, and extending along the coast until it wastes away in the sandy region of the coast, at one point, and only one point, is broken down to its base, to the level of the sea, and that is in the State of New York. It (the pre-eminence of New York) arises prima-York. It (the pre-eminence of New York) arises primanew State, offer here to this assemblage in commemora- rily from the fact that we are all inheritors of the spirit the arts of peace, the merits of religious and political sen- which has always belonged to Americans. And yet you the arts of peace, the merits of religious and political sentiment, the extension of commerce, the extension of agriculture, the extension of manufactures, the extension of arts and sciences, I have nothing to say but to offer you the example of my countrymen. In the arts of agriculture they have felled forests and made cultivated fields, and added State after State to this glorious Union, until we now number thirty-one. They have built city after city. Seventy years ago the city where we now stand was about a mile and a half in length, a half mile in breadth, and contained but 21,000 inhabitants. Now it is more than five miles long and two miles wide. Then is more than five miles long and two miles wide. Then your resources from your wealth, and your power in exit had but wooden houses, which were of from one to two changing its products for the wealth of Europe. I will steries high. Now it is a city of palaces, from four to six steries high, and with a population of over 600,000 in-thaltants. And thus New York has given an example of New York, and I am glad that there are found here incustry to all the nations of the earth. [Cheers.] New enterprising men to get up this exhibition of the industry to has done more. Her commerce whitens every sea, try of all nations, and that they have succeeded in drawing to it contributions from all quarters of the world, and that on this occasion we are honored by the presence of gentlemen of the highest position, who have come to

exhibit at this great centre of industry. I should do injustice to others if I addressed you further. Mr. SARTIGES, the French Minister, presented through the Chairman a brief address, in reply to the third toast. which was read to the company as follows:

Sir, my colleagues here present have requested me to be the interpreter of our common thanks for the toast, a friendly sentiment expressed in honor of our respective Sovereigns and Governments. And now, sir, I have a kind of personal apology to tender you relative to the French contributions, of which mention was made yesterday by the eloquent speaker who had the honor to welcome his Excellency the President to the Crystal Palace. Having visited the intended Palace early in the season, and hav-ing been brought to the conclusion that the intended building would not be in order before the end of August, I had communicated to Paris my impression, which may have produced some modification in the first intended ar-rangements. I think I had not sufficiently credited, or taken into consideration the marvellous rapidity with natons, I am lost in wonder at what has been done here in eventy years. [Applause.]

Gneral Davis said: I thank you for the honor you havedone me from the bottom of my heart, and you, gendend, for the flattering manner in which you have altide to that banner I have so long marched under—the staf and the stripes. From my boyhood to mature life it as my fortune to serve beneath that banner—that flag for which our fathers fought in the revolutionary war But, my friends, it may seem improper to speak of warr such an audience as this; perhaps it may seem unreanable to speak here of the tented field, and you may that that an individual bearing the title of Secretary of an enterprise whose specess, undentative consideration the marvellous rapidity with which every thing is accomplished in your country; but I will take care, in future, to include in my calculation of probability this element of rapidity. Well, I ask you to consider me in your high and friendly reunion of to-day as representing more specially commercial France. I am as proud to represent commercial as political France now, that through the entire world, to the old adage, "If you wish for peace, prepare for war," this one may be substituted: "If you wish for peace, multiply your commercial relations." Indeed the most universally interesting Congress now is the Congress of Commerce, the exhibitions of universal industry. In assuming boldly the initiation warn such an audience as this; perhaps it may seem unrespond to speak here of the tented field, and you may that that an individual bearing the title of Secretary of Wahas no business at this banquet. But is it true—is it try that the soldier is deserving of nothing, or is rectors of the association for the erection of the New York Crystal Palace have done a service not only to their own country, but to the commercial and political world; they must be proud of their success, and have a right to unanimous applause. I beg to offer them mine, in which I doubt not the French merchants will thank me to include their own.

what each as done to advance science, and what each has contribuit to the increase of the comfort of man. These buted to the Exhibition:

Prussian Commissioner, who is prevented from assisting at this festival, may I be permitted to express, in the name of my Government and of my country, our warmest principle ofree trade; and this I hold to be the foundation of its paralleled success, without intending to give at all uttence to any political aspersions whatsoever. I say it, hower, without intending an offence to gentlemen who me hold opposite opinions. Free-trade was the aspirath of Franklin and of many other great and eminent metho were among the founders of the nation. To this primple I have no hesitation in declaring the prosperity one United States is entirely owing, and New York in partilar, the sails of whose ships now whiten every sea andisit every part of the civilized world. New York, perhapimore than any other part of the Union, has been more ward in advocating this great principle. This has been cause of the extension of our Union, being now this-one States, all united together, with a territory stretong from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Our sympathies with the great object of the present celebra-tion, and with the motives and sentiments so eloquently expressed by many distinguished orators at the inaugu-ration of yesterday and on the present occasion? To these noble sentiments that beautiful Crystal Palace owes

les of this great country are intrusted, I conside pledge for the maintenance of the friendly relati oh I have alluded, and as a new era for the er

Sir CHARLES LYELL, one of the British Commis responded to the fourth toast. We copy his speech as

responded to the fourth toast. We copy his speech as reported in the New York papers:

It is my duty on this occasion, in my own name and that of my colleagues, to return you our thanks for the honor which you have done us in drinking our health. After the manner in which the President of the Exhibition and the President of the United States have so kindly expressed their regret for the absence of the Earl of Ellesmere, it is almost unnecessary that I should, though he commissioned me to do so, apologise to you for his unavoidable absence. Not only did he, in spite of indisposition, press his journey from Canada, in the hope of being present at the inauguration ceremony yesterday, but he requested me to say that he would have been here to-day had he not been confined by illness to his bed. He also commissioned me to say how gratified he had been during his late tour through some parts of this country with the kind reception which he had met with, and, to use his ewn words, the cordial but unobtrusive hospitality that at every quarter attended him. [Cheers.]

The President has alluded to the observation which one of my colleagues, Mr. Wentworth, made after his return from seeing the factories of Lowell. I also bear testimony, from what I have seen in my travels in every part, of the wonderful inventions and machinery of this country, that to it, far more than its soil or any other cause, is to be dated the origin of the great wealth which it has already accumulated. And I hope this Exhibition will be the means of making our countrymen imitate their inventions, and that machinery which it is so desirable they should emulate. [Cheers.]

emulate. [Cheers.]

This, gentlemen, is the fourth visit which I have paid to

This, gentlemen, is the fourth visit which I have paid to this country; and it is only by repeating such visits, after short intervals, that it is possible to appreciate the wonderful progress which this people are making in civilization, and in knowledge, and in general prosperity. [Cheers.] It is indeed a most cheering sight for any foreigner to witness at the present moment. I never before visited the United States without finding the press of the country, and sometimes the Congress, engaged in discussions respecting questions that seemed likely to endanger the amicable relations of it and Great Britain. In 1841 there was the McLeod case, in which a violently irritating feeling was excited, connected with the New York borders. That storm blew over. But when, in 1846, I returned, I found a discussion-upon the Oregon boundary, and saw the walls of the cities in the West plearded every where with "54° 40' or fight." That cooled Maelf and saw the walls of the cities in the West placarded every where with "54° 40' or fight." That cooled keelf away. But when I came again last year I found want they would call on the African coast a war "palaver about the fisheries going on. [Hear, and a laugh. When I started from Liverpool I was warned by some o my timid friends not to run the risk of geologizing neat the Bay of Fundy, lest some cannon shot from the hostil fleets might put an end to my researches. [A laugh. But at this time I began to have some faith in the amica ble termination of the negotiations between America an Great Britain. And now, when I visit this country, find myself one of a gathering at a great peace assembly guine ideas, any Utopian notions about the future cessa-tion of war, we are met here to celebrate a festival which is calculated to insure the continuance of that peace which

has been so often in danger of being broken. And, speaking of the possibility of war interrupting uch gatherings as this, I may be allowed to remind yet that it was the custom of the greatest nation of antiqui to give passes, not only to the commissioners who repr to give passes, not only to the commissioners who represented the different independent States, but also to all the people that attended their games, such as the Olympic, so that, for the space of a month, every person that went there remained in safety at the festivities. Surprise has sometimes been expressed in reading the history of Greece at the importance that was attached at the time to those games, but the historian Grotius has solved the problem, explaining that it was a great political principle of one of the greatest nations of antiquity, who were anxious, by awarding distinctions to every citizen that gained prizes at the Olympic games, to perpetuate those institutions, which lasted for more than eleven centuries. They were not merely for amusement, not merely for athe They were not merely for amusement, not merely for ath-letic exercises and chariot races, &c., but there wer prizes for new musical inventions; and the scenes of the prizes for new musical inventions; and the scenes of the games were likewise places where money transactions were managed, even as in Wall street in this city and in the 'Change of London; they were made the medium, too, of commercial advertisements at a time when the civilized world had no newspapers whereby to make such communications known. They were found, too, to be necessary in a country which consisted of several separate States and cities united together, each joalous of the other, us a means for the interchange of mutual kindness and hospitality, and, to use the words of Grote, the formation of a Pan-hellenic unity. An example imitatory of this has Pan-hellenic unity. An example imitatory of this has been set in modern times by the illustrious Prince whose health you have just drank with so much enthusiasm—a circumstance which is grateful to every Englishman—for the purpose of extending international kindness. This experiment, of which the first example was set in 1851, and which was devised, not for the base purposes of the ancient festivals, and not intended mercy for consolidating these who speak the same language or the same language. ing those who speak the same language or belong to the great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, but lay the benefit of all the nations of the world, however diffeant their language, their climes, or their forms of Governments, and holding them together in friendly relation on such principles as were yesterday engrafted in the proceedings in this city. [Cheers.] Let us hope, therefore, that our objects now in this enterprise being so much greater and more extended than those of the ancient festivals, they many and many times. may endure, not merely eleven centuries, but many times eleven. [Cheers.]

TO THE FRIENDS OF EDUCATION.

In the month of October, 1849, a Convention of the Friends of Universal Education assembled in the city of Philadelphia, and continued in session three days. It was composed of gentlemen from different parts of the United States and from the British Provinces. A resolution was then adopted that a permanent Association for the Advancement of Education should be organized, and that meetings should be held annually in different parts of North America, The Convention assembled a second time in Philadelphia on the 26th of August 1850.

and was largely attended during a session of three days. The third annual meeting of the Association will be held at Pittsburgh." It will begin on the 9th of August next, and will continue for a period of not less than four days. Your presence on the occasion, either in person or through your representatives, is respectfully and

earnestly invited. The time has arrived when periodical and deliberate conferences among the active and enlightened friends of education throughout our country would be fraught with incalculable benefits. It is ardently desired, therefore, that these annual meetings of the American Associati for the Advancement of Education may prove worthy of their name, by embodying a good share of the best talent which the different States and Provinces of North America have enlisted in the service of the young. It is especially hoped that the meeting which is now approaching may be graced by the presence of those who have won a title to confidence by their services in our schools and colleges, or in the administration of our systems of public instruction. The wisdom and energy which may distinguish the deliberations of the first annual meetings must go far to determine the character and respectabili-

Arrangements will be made by the citizens of Pitts-burgh to relieve the members of the Convention of a part of their expenses during its sittings, and gentlemen are now engaged in securing for them a material reduc-tion of fare on the principal routes of travel.

By order. JOSEPH HENRY, President.

By order. JOS. PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1853.

SUBMARINE BLASTING .- The New Haven Courier of the

Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister to the United States, made the following remarks in reply to the toast to the Governments of Foreign Nations who have contributed to the Exhibition:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: In the absence of the Prussian Commissioner, who is prevented from assisting at this festival, may I be permitted to express, in the name of my Government and of my country, our warmest rock about one foot. The charges, of about one hundred and twenty-five pounds of powder, are contained in can-isters, and are sunk to the rock from a boat. Connected isters, and are sunk to the rock from a boat. Cannected with the canister is a wire leading to the boat, and of sufficient length to allow it to be rowed beyond the effects of the explosions. When at a sufficient distance a galvanic battery is applied, and the explosion takes place, throwing up a magnificent column of water some hundred or more feet in height, and accompanied by two distinct reports like the noise of a cannon. The effect of such a water-spout is most beautiful, resembling a vast fountain suddenly thrown up, and almost as suddenly melting away into spray. The operations yesterday were very successful. Indeed, Monsieur Maillefert has fully demonstrated the practicability of his method of removing sunken rocks, and deserves all the encouragement the Government is able to afford him."